

THE RESURRECTION OF MAN

By JAMES A. EDGERTON
[Copyright by American Press Association, 1911.]

If faith in man were music
And love of man were song,
Then might I sing a measure
To move the world along—
Its theme, the Christ that is to be,
The Christ in all Humanity.

Tried by his sense illusions,
Himself man has denied,
Has scoffed the God within him
And has been crucified,
Has borne his cross up Calvary,
The Christ in all Humanity.



Now from his tomb self builded
At last he shall be freed.
That will be resurrection
And Easter morn, indeed!
And he shall know himself and see
The Christ in all Humanity.

Hail him, the arisen,
With lilies at his feet,
Called forth by his own angels
In resurrection sweet.
Roll back the stone of self and free
The Christ in all Humanity.

A SENTIMENT FOR EASTERTIDE

Easter exemplifies the triumph of life. Life is the supreme fact. Let us believe only in life, refusing to be dominated by the unsubstantial wraith called death, refusing to be diverted thereby from "the upward looking and the light." Then will Easter be to us the most significant, the most inspiring, the most uplifting of all the days that dawn.

THE FOUR VERSIONS OF THE RESURRECTION

CHRISTIAN theologians hold it to be strong proof of the resurrection of Christ that the four evangelists' accounts of that transcendingly important event differ greatly in detail while agreeing exactly in the great central declaration, which is the foundation stone of the Christian religion.

Matthew tells us that at dawn on the first day of the week Mary Magdalene and "the other Mary," whom we know to be the mother of James and Salome, went to see the sepulcher. "And, behold, there was a great earthquake: for the angel of the Lord descended from heaven, and came and rolled back the stone from the door, and sat upon it.

"His countenance was like lightning, and his raiment white as snow.

"And for fear of him the keepers did shake, and became as dead men.

"And the angel answered and said unto the women, Fear not ye; for I know that ye seek Jesus, which was crucified.

"He is not here; for he is risen, as he said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay.

"And go quickly, and tell his disciples that he is risen from the dead; and, behold, he goeth before you into Galilee; there shall ye see him: lo, I have told you.

"And as they went to tell his disciples, behold Jesus met them, saying, All hail. And they came and held him by the feet, and worshipped him.

"Then said Jesus unto them, Be not afraid; go tell my brethren that they go into Galilee, and there shall they see me."

Matthew goes on to say that the eleven disciples went to Galilee as bidden and saw and worshipped Jesus there, though some doubted. There and then he gave them their mission to go forth and teach and baptize all nations.

Not one of the other three evangelists mentions the earthquake, but all tell of the coming of Mary Magdalene to the sepulcher and of its being her discovery that the body was not there. But Mark says that she was accompanied by Mary, the mother of James and Salome. Luke says there were with her this other Mary and Joanna and the other women who had come with him from Galilee, while John describes her as being alone.

Mark's version is that the women found the stone rolled away, entered the sepulcher and saw a white-robed young man sitting within, who bade them tell the disciples that Jesus was risen and gone to Galilee. Luke's version is that while the women stood puzzled in the empty tomb two men in shining garments then appeared to them and informed them of the resurrection. Nothing is said of an instruction to go to Galilee. But, according to John, Mary, seeing the stone rolled away, ran back to Peter and "the other disciples whom Jesus loved" and told them that the body had been taken out of the sepulcher. Then these two disciples ran to the tomb, "the other disciples," who ran the fastest, arriving first, but he did not go in until Peter arrived and went in first and verified the absence of the body. Here John mentions that Peter and the other disciple found the cloths in which the body had been wrapped, but John says, "As yet they knew not the Scripture, that he must rise again from the dead." After they had gone home Mary remained, according to John, weeping at the mouth of the sepulcher. Looking into it after a time, she saw two angels in white within, who spoke to her, asking why she wept. And she answered that "they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him." Just then, turning around, she saw Jesus standing there, but she did not know him. John declares that she even supposed he might be the gardener, who might have removed the body. She asked him for it. But he revealed himself to her, prophesied his immediate ascension and bade her announce it to the disciples.

We have seen that Matthew has the Saviour first appearing after the resurrection to Mary Magdalene. Mark's gospel relates the same. Luke declares that he first appeared to two of the disciples who were on the road to Emmaus, but they did not know him. Mark tells of this appearance also and says he afterward appeared to the eleven as they sat at meat, presumably in Jerusalem. Luke tells of this, stating that it was in Jerusalem and that it happened the same day after the two had returned from Emmaus; also that Christ ate with the disciples "a piece of a broiled fish, and of a honeycomb."

But at that Mark as well as Matthew drops the narration, while Luke goes on to tell of his leading the disciples out to Bethany and thence in their presence ascending into heaven, while the gospel of John says that after eight days he visited the eleven again, on which occasion he allowed Thomas, the doubter, to touch his wounds and put his hand into his side. And a third appearance to seven of the eleven is related by John, this by the Lake of Tiberias, where they were fishing. Here is told of the miraculous draft of fishes, and here it was, according to John, that Christ ate with his disciples after his resurrection, but John closes his gospel without a word of the ascension, except as it may be contained in this:

"And there were also many other things, which Jesus did, the which if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written."

It is said the Bermuda lily was first brought to this country by Thomas P. Sergeant in the spring of 1870. Mr. Sergeant received two bulbs from friends while visiting the islands. He presented them to Mr. Harris, the Philadelphia florist, who named them the Lillium harriellii and has cultivated them very successfully.

EASTER MORNING.

By JOEL HENTON.

THE springtime flood is borne along

Beneath the ever widening sun.

Orchestral strains of woodland song

And meadow carols meet in one—

One chant of pure, ecstatic joy

That hounds of death are swept away.

That winter's hosts no more annoy,

While every path is turned to May.

The sweetest twig, the budding leaf,

The genial south wind's tropic spell,

And fresh green fields, bereft of grief,

The summer's splendour foretell.

We hear the brook's exultant flow

As, mad with joy, it sweeps away,

No more the hoofs of ice and snow

Rule us with their relentless sway.

Upon this sacred Easter morn,

To earth and man an equal boon,

We see the world a-bloom, now born,

And birds and flowers with life a-borne.

Blow, gentle south wind, o'er the plain;

Bend, say, today your deepest strain;

For sin and sorrow's saddened reign

Must yield and all be born anew.

FLOWERS OF EASTER FACT.

It seems almost certain that the first Easter bouquet ever worn in the States flaunted its innocent splendor in the rough hewn pews of the little edifice at Jamestown, Va. In the year 1610, where only an ivy grown brick tower now marks the spot where America's first Easter service was held in a Protestant Episcopal church.

The Easter lily vens as great a favorite in the Levant a thousand years ago as it is in America today. It flourishes in border countries as luxuriantly as in Christian ones and is just as familiar in Szechin China, the island of Formosa, India and Japan as in our near neighbors, the Bermudas.

It is in the Bermudas that the Easter lily attains its greatest glory and beauty. So vast are the fields and so many the flowers that a land breeze



The True Vine
(from painting by H. Melville)

will carry the fragrance for miles out to sea, whispering of wife and home to the returning sailors. More than 200 farms are devoted to lily growing, and sometimes as many as 10,000 flowers bloom in a single field. The lily export trade exceeds \$40,000 per annum in flowers and amounts to about \$12,000 a year in bulbs.

It is said the Bermuda lily was first brought to this country by Thomas P. Sergeant in the spring of 1870. Mr. Sergeant received two bulbs from friends while visiting the islands. He presented them to Mr. Harris, the Philadelphia florist, who named them the Lillium harriellii and has cultivated them very successfully.

TO KEEP THE EASTER LILIES FRESH FOR DAYS

HOW to keep Easter lilies fresh is a bit of plant lore that many housewives will be glad to be informed about because of the gifts they received Sunday. And as the method of preserving them is a simple one, according to an expert florist, there is no reason why many women should not have them blooming for from two to three weeks.

"Besides watering lilies regularly, the most essential thing is to keep them out of drafts," he says, "for nothing is so injurious as to have sudden gusts of wind strike the leaves, blossoms or even the roots, for it blasts them, and they begin to wither.

"They should be sprayed with moderately cold water once each day, preferably in the morning. And the greatest care should be taken to get it directly on the roots and not on the flowers, for every drop of water will make a yellowish spot on the beautiful white petals that detracts from their dazzling color. These lilies need a lot of water for nourishment and once a day is none too often if they are to be kept in good condition. I have known more of them to wilt from neglected watering than from any other cause. So many women give them drinks regularly for three or four days and then forget about it for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and in the time the mischief is done, and the plant has lost so much nourishment that it is never again fresh. The petals lose their glossy appearance and crispness, become dull and lifeless, the leaves droop and turn yellow, and the once beautiful things show every sign of decay.

"This condition can easily be reversed for from fourteen to twenty days, if proper care, I would suggest, the gentlest kind of treatment for these delicate flowers and warm persons against touching the petals, for they are easily bruised, and once the surface is cut or scraped the entire blossom quickly dies.

"I would try to keep the plants in a room where there is plenty of fresh air and light, though never in the direct rays of the sun, for if left in the heat they will be burned, because they

STATE MAY BUY BIG SKYSCRAPER

Said to Have Option on
Harrison Building.

IS TWELVE STORIES HIGH

Already Occupied by Many Departments Now Unable to Secure Accommodations in Crowded Statehouse, at Rentals Approximating \$11,000 Yearly — Subcommittee of Committee Appointed to Seek Quarters Has Matter in Hand.

Columbus, O., April 15.—It has developed that negotiations are under way looking to the purchase by the state for office space of the Harrison 12-story skyscraper. The negotiations are still incomplete, but it is understood that the state has been given an option. The preliminaries, it is understood, have been arranged by a subcommittee of the special joint committee appointed by the house and the senate under the Freiner resolution providing for an investigation of the question of securing office space outside the statehouse.

While no member of the special committee will even admit that the Harrison building is being considered, it is known that negotiations have been under way for several days. Recently the state tax commission moved to the twelfth floor of the building and now occupy practically that entire floor. Various tenants were compelled to move on account of the changes resulting. Word was passed around then that the state might buy the building.

The building has been involved in much litigation. It gets its name from W. P. Harrison of Cincinnati, who recently was sentenced to three years in the Leavenworth penitentiary for fraudulent use of the mails, but secured a stay of execution. Mr. Harrison bought the building some time after its erection on forced sale for \$150,000, the sale being made to meet liens of contractors and others.

It is said that the state now is paying between \$10,000 and \$11,000 in annual rentals for the space it occupies in the building. In addition to the tax commission there are housed in the same building the state automobile department, the bureau of vital statistics, the state board of charities, the engineer's department of the state board of health, and a part of the office of the state examiner of stationary engineers.

COSTS MORE TO RUN STATE

Appropriations Will Run \$200,000 More Than Last Year.

Columbus, O., April 15.—This year's appropriation bill, as reported to the house by the finance committee, will run about \$204,000 more than that of a year ago. The finance committee is not yet ready to give out a total on the amount, but say that it will exceed \$2,000,000.

This amount is in addition to the canal appropriations asked for. It is expected that they will be reported in a separate bill. Fear that the fight on those appropriations will defer action upon the other bills is the cause of this move.

TWO DEAD, 6 MISSING IN FACTORY FIRE

Locked Doors Blamed For St. Louis Fatalities.

St. Louis, April 15.—Two are known to have been killed and six more thought to have died in a fire which swept the Essex building. Among those believed to have perished are three girls, who appeared at the windows of the fifth floor just as the fire engines arrived. While ladders were being placed to rescue the trio they were enveloped in flames and smoke and were seen no more. The fifth and sixth floors fell in an hour after the fire started and the firemen, who began a search of the ruins, have not found the bodies of the girls.

Hundreds of girls who were working in the building for the six manufacturing firms which occupied the place made their escape down stairways and over the roof to the fire escapes at the side and back.

The doors leading to the fire escapes in the front, down which the three girls seen at the windows might have escaped, were locked. This is thought to have been responsible for their death, and Building Commissioner James A. Smith said that he would order a rigid investigation of the premises if it appeared the locked doors were the cause of any fatalities.

Naval Aviator Killed.

Rambouillet, April 15.—Lieutenant Byanson, the first naval aviator of France was killed near Versailles while biplaning across the country at a height of 400 feet.